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pastoral life, with its patriarchal government, and the complex life of an advanced civilization, broad and sophisticated, in which the discovery had been made of the common humanity of man as the first great result of an outlook over a larger world.

The Aeneas of the *Aeneid* is unintelligible until we realize that between him and Homer's Achilles stands this new principle.

. . . . We may say that the *Aeneid* presupposes this discovery of the common destiny of man, as well as that of his common nature. A certain philosophy of history gives its unity to the poem, and marks it out from all poetry yet written. . . . Summing up, then, we may say that the poet of the first century B. C. will have around him a society, more used to speculate, if not to speculate deeply, more open to receive truths of universal scope, more responsive to the gentler and tenderer emotions, in a word, more humane, than in any previous age.

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*Eleven Orations of Cicero.* With an Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By ROBERT W. TUNSTALL. Second Edition. New York: University Publishing Co., 1904. Pp. xlv + 570. \$1.25.

*Six Orations of Cicero.* With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By the same editor. New York: University Publishing Co., 1906. Pp. xlv + 390. \$1.

The first of these books differs very little from the original edition but is thicker, owing to the use of heavier paper. The part dealing with the last century of the Republic has been brought from its secluded position at the back of the book to its proper place in the introduction, and some nine pages of literary estimates of Cicero from Roman, German, and English critics have been wisely omitted. A dozen illustrations and maps have been added, and the long vowels have been marked in the speeches against Catiline.

In the introduction one finds the usual information about magistrates and assemblies, and Cicero's life and works, together with a sketch of the last century of the Republic which is condensed from the article "Rome" in Johnson's *Encyclopaedia*. There is a note on rhetoric, but the interesting topic of delivery is not mentioned. There are some footnotes of no importance which could have been omitted or inserted in the text. The illustrations, a perfunctory concession to a prevailing fashion, include busts of Caesar and Antony, besides that of Cicero reproduced from the former edition, and six views, four maps, and a plan of the Forum. These are of good workmanship; but the photograph of the Forum "as it looks today" is seven years out of date, and is rather innocently juxtaposed to a plan from Richter that includes the extensive excavations of the last few years. The restoration of the Forum is from the antiquated work of von Falke and is not consistent with recent discoveries.

The second book is an abridged edition of the first. By the abridgment the volume loses nearly two hundred pages and almost half of its bulk, while the use of thinner paper enhances the improvement. It has been found convenient or necessary to alter the pagination, to rewrite the first two pages of the introduction, and to change a reference on p. xliii. The illustrations are shifted and the bust of Antony is omitted. On p. 245 the headline has been left unaltered by an error of the printer. The chronological order formerly followed is now abandoned and, as a consequence, the speech for the Manilian Law coming at the end has twice as many notes per page as that for Archias which precedes it.

This defect that the notes do not decrease in number as the student progresses, is not improved by the fact that they are copious enough at the outset, running one and a half pages of notes to one of text; in the last oration to be read there are forty-two pages of notes to twenty-six pages of text, excluding the introductory remarks. References are given to the grammars in common use except Hale and Buck's, and so far as tested were found to be correct. The editor's language is usually clear, but he is not very exact in saying that *iam vero* "introduces a transition" (p. 221); nor on p. 244, where the note to l. 820 is slightly mixed in its construction. There is much unsystematic repetition; the common figure of hendiadys is pointed out again and again; in a great number of instances attention is called to characterizing clauses where a reference might have been made to the editor's own account of this construction on p. 118. Abundant suggestions are made for the translation of phrases and more rarely for the handling of long sentences. On the whole, this part of the book is well made and need not fear comparison.

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*Constantine.* By J. B. FIRTH. ["Heroes of the Nations" series.]

New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905. Pp. xii + 368. \$1.35.

It is sufficient to say of Mr. Firth's book that he knows the primary authorities at first-hand, that he has easy control of his material, and that the character of his hero, almost as vague as that of Augustus, begins to assume the lineaments of life. It is not indeed a commanding sketch, but the character of Constantine is developed with such a sense of reality from the great edict to the final baptism, that we cannot but accept Mr. Firth's verdict that Constantine was a Christian.

But were the early pronouncements of Constantine his own or the suggestion of a Hosius? Upon this depends the answer to the question of how Christianity behaved when it attained to power. Did it remember in the first hour of victory the noble declaration of Tertullian, *non est religionis cogere religionem*, or is it the nobler instinct of a son of Constantius Chlorus that voices its first policy? One could wish for more fundamental treatment.

Mr. Firth's best chapters are those on the Donatists and the character of